

3. Good series taken throughout the year are required from Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa.

TABLE OF WING AND TAIL LENGTHS (in mm.)

The number of specimens measured shown in brackets. Discrepancy in comparative numbers of wings and tails is due to moult.

Population and Race (numbers as in text)	WING		TAIL			
	♂	♀	♂	♀		
			br.	n.br.	br.	n.br.
<i>C. galactotes</i>						
1. <i>C. g. galactotes</i>	62-64 (8)	55-56 (4)	52-55 (4)	65-70 (3)	47-49 (2)	55-58 (2)
2. near <i>galactotes</i>	60			54		
3. subsp. ?	61	55		59		51
4. near <i>suahelica</i>	58-60 (3)	51-54 (4)	48-50 (2)		46 (1)	41-46 (3)
5. near <i>luapula</i> ?	58-63 (12)	53-58 (8)	49-53 (7)	56-60 (5)	46-48 (2)	51-53 (4)
6. near <i>luapula</i> ?	59-65 (8)	53-55 (5)	47-52 (once 56) (6)	55 (1)	48-59 (2)	51 (1)
7. near <i>luapula</i> ?	58-62 (4)	53-58 (6)	52 (1)	59-62 (3)	48 (1)	50-53 (3)
8. <i>C. g. schoutedeni</i>	63-68 (19)	57-61 (6)	50-58 (13)	60-67 (4)	54 (2)	52-57 (4)
9. <i>C. g. luapula</i>	59-66 (8)	54-56 (3)	50-55 (4)		46-47 (2)	
10. near <i>suahelica</i>	59-64 (12)	53-56 (11)	45-50 (6)	53-57 (5)	41-46 (6)	48-51 (3)

References:

- Benson, C. W. & Pitman, C. R. S. 1963. Further breeding records from Northern Rhodesia (No. 3). *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 83: 32-36.
 Lynes, H. 1938. Contribution to the ornithology of the southern Congo Basin. *Rev. Zool. et Bot. Afr.* 31: 1-129.
 White, C. M. N. 1954. A new race of Grass Warbler from Northern Rhodesia. *Ann. Mus. Congo Belg. in 4^e. Zool.* 1: 106.
 — 1962. A check list of the Ethiopian Muscicapidae (Sylviinae). Part II. *Occ. Pap. Nat. Mus. S. Rhod.* 26b: 654-738.

A new subspecies of Yellow Canary *Serinus flaviventris*

by J. M. WINTERBOTTOM

Received 6th April, 1963

When I reviewed the races of the Yellow Canary *Serinus flaviventris* (Swainson) (Winterbottom, 1959), I defined the range of the typical subspecies as: "The coastal strip from Oranjemund, just north of the mouth of the Orange River, to Still Bay, Riversdale District." It has now become necessary to revise this range at both ends.

Re-examination of seven birds from Still Bay (3♂, 4♀) shows that they belong to the karoo form, *S. f. quintoni* Winterbottom 1959. Why this

should be so it is difficult to see, since the vegetation at Still Bay, classified by Acocks (1953) as Coastal Macchia, is precisely the same as that along the Berg River, the type locality for *S. f. flaviventris*, and there are no physical obstacles between Still Bay and the Bredasdorp area, birds from which are normal *S. f. flaviventris*: whereas a big mountain range intervenes between Still Bay and the Little Karoo.

At the northern end of the range, Clancey (1963) has drawn attention to an apparent difference between the birds from north of the Olifants River and those from further south and has suggested (*in litt.*) that I should investigate this. With the help of material loaned by the Durban and East London Museums; this has now been done, and the difference noticed by Clancey, namely the presence of a green band across the breast of the southern birds, has proved constant. Since these southern birds constitute Swainson's *flaviventris*, the northern ones must be named and I name them as under:

Serinus flaviventris hesperus subsp. nov.

Description: ♂ Similar to *S. f. flaviventris* in all respects except that the whole under side from throat to vent is uniform yellow, without the green band which, with varying distinctness, occurs in *S. f. flaviventris*. Size the same. From *S. f. quintoni* of the Karoo, which also lacks the green chest-band, *S. f. hesperus* differs in being paler yellow below, and it also averages smaller. The two intergrade in western Bushmanland. The ♀ is indistinguishable from that of *flaviventris*, though in series rather more streaked on the under parts.

Range: From the Olifants River to Oranjemund, along the coastal strip.

Type: In the Durban Museum; ♂, Port Nolloth, collected 1st June, 1962; registered number 11,314.

Measurements: 27 ♂♂, w. 67–76, av. 71.3 mm.; 15 ♀♀, w. 66–74, av. 68.6 mm.

I am indebted to Mr. Clancey for drawing my attention to this new subspecies, for asking me to investigate it, and for the loan of comparative material; and to the Director of the East London Museum, Miss M. Courtenay-Latimer, for the loan of material.

References:

- Acock, J. H. P. (1953), Veld Types of South Africa, *Bot. Surv. S. Afr. Mem.* 28.
Clancey, P. A. (1963), Miscellaneous Taxonomic Notes on African Birds, XX, 3. Notes mainly Systematic, on some Birds from the Cape Province, *Durb. Mus. Novit.*, 6, 19: 261.
Winterbottom, J. M. (1959), A Review of the Subspecies of the Yellow Canary, *Serinus flaviventris* (Swainson), *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.*, 44: 315–21.

Pitta sordida (Müller)

The subspecies *sumatrana*, *javana*, and *mülleri*

by A. HOOGERWERF

Received 26th January, 1962

When comparing 18 specimens of this beautiful bird originating from Borneo, Sumatra and Java, I find it impossible to separate them on differences in the plumage of the under parts. There is very much individual variation in tint and extent of the colours on those parts and this, apparently, has nothing to do with any racial character.